APPROVED FOR RELEASE 2025 UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER 14176

From: William Bosanko <william.bosanko@nara.gov> <william.bosanko@nara.gov>
Sent time: 03/26/2018 07:15:42 PM
To: Stanwich, Maria <maria.stanwich@nara.gov>; Miranda Andreacchio <miranda.andreacchio@nara.gov>
Subject: Fwd: Final Package - JFK (minus Tab 8)
Attachments: 26 March AOTUS to POTUS Tab 6.pdf 26 March AOTUS to POTUS Tab 5.pdf 26 March AOTUS to POTUS Tab 4.PDF 26 March AOTUS to POTUS Tab 3.pdf 26 March AOTUS to POTUS Tab 2.pdf 26 March AOTUS to POTUS Tab 1.pdf Draft 26 March 2018 Memo re JFK Act Version 12 Clean.docx 26 March AOTUS to POTUS Tab 7.xlsx

Just FYI at this point as I have not yet heard back from David.

Jay

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: **William Bosanko** <william.bosanko@nara.gov>
Date: Mon, Mar 26, 2018 at 5:43 PM
Subject: Final Package - JFK (minus Tab 8)
To: "Ferriero, David" <david.ferriero@nara.gov>
Cc: "Murphy, Martha" <martha.murphy@nara.gov>, "Stern, GaryM" <garym.stern@nara.gov>

Dear David,

Please find attached a draft proposed memorandum for your review and, if you agree, your signature. Also attached are all of the tabs referenced in the memo.

If you are o.k., I will notify WH/NSC. I will then work with your immediate staff to get you a copy for signature. We can send the formal package dated today tomorrow. Kristen and I will prepare all of the copies, etc. and arrange for delivery.

Be certain to look at Tab 7 - some of the 80 are clearly our responsibility.

I have to send Tab 8 by itself and will do so shortly.

Thanks,

Jay

U. S. Department of Justice
Drug Enforcement Administration
Mr. Paul E. Knierim
Deputy Chief of Operations
Office of Global Enforcement

www.dea.gov

March 14, 2018

Mr. Paul Bosanko
Chief Operating Officer
National Archives and Records Administration
8601 Adelphi Rd.
College Park, MD 20740-6001

Dear Mr. Bosanko:

In accordance with the President's October 26, 2017 memorandum regarding the JFK assassination records collection, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is reporting a final update regarding the final three documents containing DEA equities not previously released to the public in full. In addition, the DEA is providing a revised redacted version of one document.

The DEA has complied with the statutory standard for continued postponement under the JFK Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992, and the spirit of the President's memorandum by requesting continued protection for the names and identifying information of living confidential sources (CSs) and Sources of Information (SOIs).

Since October 26, 2017, the DEA has conducted research on six CSs and two SOIs in order to determine whether they are living or deceased. In order to determine the status of each CS, the DEA searched multiple internal and external databases.

Positive Search Results

As a result of the searches, the DEA determined that one of the six CSs is living. The living CS was interviewed by the DEA and requested that his/her identity continue to be protected. The DEA requests continued postponement of any release of the living CS' identity. The individual appears in RIF 124-10281-10203. The DEA previously provided a redacted version of RIF 124-10281-10203.

Undetermined Status Results

Due to a variety of factors including the age of the information, common names, and a lack of personally identifiable information, DEA was unable to determine the life-status of the remaining five CSs and two SOIs.

Age of Information: The collection documents were created in 1962, 1963, and 1978, by entities other than the DEA. Two of the three documents were created by the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the era of DEA's predecessor agency, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. The third document was created by a staffer on the House Select Committee on Assassinations after reviewing DEA files on a particular target of investigation. Despite possessing DEA equities, the information lacked detail in many instances.

Date of Birth: When a date of birth was available, the DEA applied the judicially-recognized "100 year rule," meaning if an individual was born more than 100 years ago, we presumed them to be deceased. Where the individual was born less than 100 years ago, we presumed them to be living. In the one instance where this applied, the CS is presumed living, and the target that the CS reported about actually is still living. These individuals appear in RIF 180-10097-10488. The DEA requests continued postponement of any release of the presumed living CS's identity. The DEA previously provided a redacted version of RIF 180-10097-10488.

If the "100 year rule" could not be applied, the DEA conducted a review of the documents where the CSs' and SOIs names appear. DEA considered the context in which the names appear, and factors such as:

1. Significance of the CSs'/SOI's reporting;
2. Whether the CS/SOI provided information or indicated they lacked information regarding the target;
3. Whether the CS/SOI expressed an availability to testify;
4. How the CS/SOI is named in the document (i.e., appearing in a long list of CSs, or the CS is a prominent part of the document itself); and
5. Whether revealing the identity of a CS/SOI might negatively impact the foreign relations of the United States.

After applying these criteria to the "undetermined status" CSs and the SOIs, the DEA requests the continued postponement of any release of the four CSs' and one SOI's identities. Given the well-documented propensity for violence by the Mafia, it is reasonable to expect the individuals, if alive, remain in significant danger of retaliation for their assistance to the DEA. The individuals appear in RIF 124-10206-10180. A revised, redacted version of RIF 124-10206-10180 is being provided with this letter.

Final Disposition of DEA Records

With regard to the remaining redactions, the DEA proposes a re-review no later than 5 years from the date of the President's final determinations on the current proposed postponements.

Please contact Senior Attorney Heidi Brissette at (202) 598-2577 should you have any questions regarding the final disposition of DEA records or the processes used to make our determinations.

Finally, I would like to thank you and your staff, particularly Martha Murphy and James Mathis of the Special Access and FOIA Staff, for facilitating agency efforts to accomplish this very complex, historically significant review.

Sincerely,

Paul E. Knierim
Deputy Chief of Operations
Office of Global Enforcement

U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535-0001

March 9, 2018

Mr. William J. Bosanko
Chief Operating Officer
National Archives and Records Administration
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740-6001

Dear Mr. Bosanko:

In accordance with the President's October 26, 2017, memorandum regarding the JFK Assassination Records Collection and your letter to me dated January 25, 2018, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is submitting the final status for every document containing FBI equites not already released in full. In addition to the final listing, the FBI is also providing new versions of documents when redactions have changed from the public releases made throughout 2017.

The FBI has fully complied with both the statutory standard for continued postponement under the provisions of the JFK Assassination Records Collection of 1992 and the spirit of the President's memorandum by only requesting continued protection for the names of living law enforcement and national security human sources, Social Security Numbers of living individuals, and certain information relating to Martin Luther King (MLK) currently shielded from public disclosure by court order. All other categories of FBI information are now fully available for public dissemination.

Since October 26, 2017, the FBI has conducted research on 2,636 law enforcement and national security human sources in order to determine whether they are living or deceased. In order to establish the status of each source, the FBI employed the procedures, techniques, and resources described below.

Search of the ACCD sub-system of FDPS

The FOIPA Document Processing System (FDPS) is the internal repository and application utilized by the FBI to process, track, and respond to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Act requests received by FBI. Within FDPS is a sub-system for Administrative, Civil, and Criminal Discovery (ACCD) reviews and it is within ACCD where JFK records were reviewed and processed for disclosure.

FBI analysts used demographic data about the sources in the JFK records to refine the search criteria used in subsequent database and record repository searches. Electronic key-word searches were also used to determine if a source's name had been released elsewhere in the collection and, if the name was released elsewhere, the redaction was removed from all instances of the name in the collection.

Search of the Automated Case Support (ACS) and Universal Index (UNI) systems

ACS is an electronic, integrated case management system which became effective for FBIHQ and all FBI Field Offices and Legal Attaches on October 1, 1995. As part of the ACS implementation process, over 105 million Central Records System (CRS) records were converted from automated systems previously utilized by the FBI into a single, consolidated case management system accessible by all FBI offices. ACS has an operational purpose and design to enable the FBI to locate, retrieve, and maintain information in its files in the performance of its myriad missions and functions.

UNI is the automated index of the CRS and provides all offices of the FBI a centralized, electronic means of indexing pertinent investigative information to FBI files for future retrieval via index searching. Individual names may be recorded with applicable identifying information such as date of birth, race, sex, locality, Social Security Number, address, and/or date of an event. Moreover, ACS implementation built upon and incorporated prior automated FBI indices; therefore, a search employing the UNI application of ACS encompasses data which was already indexed into the prior automated systems superseded by ACS. As such, a UNI index search in ACS is capable of locating FBI records created before its 1995 FBI-wide implementation to the present day in both paper and electronic format.

Additionally, digitized index cards ("manual indicies") which were originally located in FBI Field Offices and Legal Attaches were also searched. These cards contain the same types of information found in the automated indices described above.

ACS/UNI/manual indicies search results would, on occasion, reveal the deceased or living status of a source.

When the search did not provide a definitive result, other data from the systems such as Social Security Numbers, addresses, aliases and dates of birth were used to refine and inform searches in other databases and records repositories further described below.

Consolidated Lead Evaluation and Reporting (CLEAR):

CLEAR is a subscription-based external database designed for and utilized by numerous law enforcement and government entities who need to obtain information about people and companies.

Standard Internet Search

When a search of CLEAR did not provide a definitive life-status for an individual, FBI analysts conducted a standard internet search (usually Google) to find an obituary and/or other documentation about the status of the individual being searched. The Social Security Death Index was also specifically checked during this stage of a search.

Mary Farrell Foundation Website:

The Mary Farrell Foundation (MFF) is a non-profit organization engaged in making historical documents and information as accessible as possible. The website contains numerous topics to include many documents from the JFK records collection and related documents obtained through other means such as

FOIA requests. FBI analysts conducted key word searches in order to seek information about sources in these publicly available records. Most searches had the objective of determining whether the source had been disclosed in records available on the website. If the name was found to be disclosed on MFF, we made in all instances the name publicly available in the JFK collection.

Undetermined Status Review

Due to the age of the information in the collection and other factors (such as common/popular names), there were 189 instances where the FBI was unable to determine the life-status of a named source.

For sources in this category, a case-by-case contextual evaluation was used to determine whether the FBI will request continued protection for the source.

When a date of birth was available, the FBI applied the judicially-recognized "100 year rule," meaning if the individual was born more the 100 years ago the individual is presumed dead.[1]

If the "100 year rule" could not be applied, the FBI then conducted a review of the actual documents/pages where the source's name appears. FBI analysts considered the context in which the name appears and factors such as:

1. Significance of the source reporting such as whether the source had "inside" information or simply had information due to their place of employment or where they lived;
2. The extent of identifying information already released such as the date of birth, address, names of family members, place of employment, etc;
3. How the source is named in the document such as a name simply appearing in a long list of sources or the source is a prominent part of the document itself;
4. Whether the source provided any information at all or was identified as not having information regarding the subject ("negative" source reporting);
5. Consideration was also given to the possibility data about individuals will not get better with the passage of time and a decision regarding disclosure is more appropriate now than at some future date.

After applying this criteria to the "undetermined status" sources, the FBI is requesting the continued postponement of one undetermined source name. Beyond being identified as a FBI source, the individual is also described as having significant potential as a narcotics source for a Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) predecessor agency. The individual is also described as having the requisite personal acquaintances and desire to infiltrate and work among narcotics figures in Miami. Given the well-documented propensity for violence in the illicit narcotics trade, it reasonable to expect the individual, if alive, is in significant danger of retaliation for his assistance to the FBI and/or the DEA. DEA concurs with the FBI's determination. The individual appears in RIF numbers 124-90065-10024, 124-10221-10406, and 124-10325-10054.

All other human sources in the "undetermined status" category are disclosed.

Final Disposition of FBI Records

As a result of FBI efforts during this interim postponement period, 2117 previously withheld names are now being disclosed (an 80% release rate), which translates to 3389 documents where the FBI's information is released in full. The FBI redactions in the remaining documents were kept to the absolute minimum to protect only the names (and occasionally Social Security Numbers) of living individuals and

[1] The "100 year rule" was applied throughout the process not just for undetermined sources.

a limited amount of court ordered protection for MLK information. I do note, however, approximately 1700 FBI documents have information withheld for other reasons such as Federal Grand Jury and Internal Revenue Service information, and redactions for such information were applied either by the National Archives and Records Administration and/or other agencies.

With regard to the remaining redactions, the FBI proposes a re-review no later than 5 years from the date of the President's final determinations on the current proposed postponements.

Please contact me personally or Unit Chief Nicholas D. Delaney of my staff at 540-868-4563 should you have any questions regarding the final disposition of FBI records or the processes used to make our determinations.

Finally, I would like to thank you and your staff, particularly Martha Murphy and James Mathis of the Special Access and FOIA Staff, for facilitating agency efforts to accomplish this very complex, historically significant review.

Sincerely,

David M. Hardy
Section Chief
Record/Information Dissemination Section
Records Management Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
5000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-5000

INTELLIGENCE

Mr. William J. Bosanko
Chief Operating Officer
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740-6001

Dear Mr. Bosanko:

In accordance with the President's October 26, 2017 memorandum regarding the JFK Assassination Records Collection and your letter to me dated January 25, 2018, the Department of Defense Components submitted their final status for every document containing DoD equities not already released in full. In addition to their final listings, the DoD Components provided new versions of documents when redactions were changed from the public releases made throughout 2017.

The DoD has fully complied with both the statutory standard for continued postponement under the provisions of the JFK Assassination Records Collection of 1992 and the President's memorandum. The continued postponement is made necessary by clear and convincing evidence that releasing these records would cause identifiable harm to military defense and intelligence operations of sufficient gravity to outweigh the public interest in such disclosures. The records identified are not directly related to the assassination and include intelligence sources and methods still in use, elements of active U.S. war plans, foreign government information, sensitive nuclear weapons information, and U.S. prisoner of war personal and debriefing information. Such records qualify under section 5 of the Act and under the aforementioned President's memorandum as records requiring continued protection.

Since October 26, 2017, the DoD has not only relooked our originally fully and partially withheld documents, but also reviewed a large number of documents referred from the Federal Bureau of Investigations, and a few documents from other agencies that contained DoD Component information. Where not prohibited by law, DoD Components used demographic data and searched social media to determine whether persons were living or deceased. As a result of Component efforts during this interim postponement period, DoD has no documents being withheld in full, only 286 documents with partial redactions and 179 additional documents previously withheld that will now be released in full.

The documents containing partial redactions were kept to the absolute minimum to protect only the relevant information where there were identifiable harms pursuant to the Act and the President's memorandum. With regard to these remaining redactions, the DoD proposes a re-review 10 years from the date of the President's final determinations on the current proposed postponements.

I would like to thank you and your staff, particularly Martha Murphy, Jennifer Blakslee, Mark Sgambettera, and James Mathis of the Special Access and FOIA Staff, for facilitating this very challenging and complex review process. Please contact me directly (703) 697-9967 or Donna Rivera at (703) 692-3729 should you have any questions regarding the final disposition of DoD Component records or the processes used to make our determinations.

Benjamin C. Richardson
Director, Information and
Industrial Base Protection

THE DIRECTOR
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

6 March 2018

Mr. David Ferriero
Archivist of the United States
National Archives and Records Administration
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. Ferriero,

1. (U//FOUO) Pursuant to the Presidential Memorandum dated 26 October 2017 and the JFK Assassination Records Act (JFK Act), the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) completed an extensive re-review of all previously-unreleased CIA information in the CIA JFK Act collection. This submission reflects my personal discussion with the President on 1 November 2017 where he agreed that certain sensitive intelligence information that could lead to the discovery of names of persons and addresses requires continued withholding beyond 26 April 2018.

2. (U//FOUO) CIA has been extremely circumspect in recommending further postponement of the public disclosure of CIA intelligence information, resulting in substantial additional information that may be released to the public.

3. (U//FOUO) I look forward to your endorsement of CIA's request that the President approve the continued postponement of the public disclosure of the limited amount of information that CIA has identified.

Sincerely,

Michael Pompeo

Attachments:
Tab A – (U) CIA JFK Re-Review Submission for NARA Requested Spreadsheet
Tab B – (U) Disclosure of Certain Categories of Information in CIA's JFK Act Collection Risks Revealing Identities of Still Living Individuals

Intelligence Brief

(U) Disclosure of Certain Categories of Information in CIA's JFK Act Collection Risks Revealing Identities of Still Living Individuals

Summary

(U//FOUO) This document describes the risks to still living individuals if categories of certain equities in CIA's JFK collection were to be disclosed.

1. (U// FOUO) On 16 May 2017, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency (DCIA) requested that the President certify the need for the continued postponement of the public disclosure of certain categories of information within records in CIA's President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Act (JFK Act) collection. In addition to the identifiable harm to current and future intelligence operations that is likely to ensue, as described in the 16 May 2017 request, the disclosure of these categories of information risks revealing the identities of still living individuals.
   - In many cases, the disclosure of the identified information can be directly tied to the identities of still living individuals.
   - In other cases, the disclosure is likely to allow hostile parties to link pieces of information to ultimately discover the identities of still living individuals or their immediate family members linked in some way to CIA.

2. (U// FOUO) The risks associated with the disclosure of each category of information with respect to the identities of still living individuals is explained in greater detail below.

   - CIA Employees: Given the broad date range of the documents from the 1940s-1990s, revealing the names of CIA employees contained in the JFK Act collection is highly likely to reveal the specific identities of still living individuals. However, even the disclosure of the names of deceased CIA employees may risk disclosure of the identities of still living individuals. A hostile party could trace the professional and social patterns of that individual to discover the identities of still living assets, sources, and other employees. Family members of those employees could also be put at risk.

(U//FOUO) This product is intended for internal Agency use. It was produced under the auspices of the Directorate of Digital Innovation, and coordinated with Office of General Counsel and the Directorate of Operations. Questions and comments may be directed to the Chief Data Officer.

- Intelligence Assets and Sources: Disclosure of the names of intelligence sources and assets is highly likely to reveal the specific identities of still living individuals. The disclosure of the names of deceased assets or sources may allow for link analysis and the identification of other individuals with whom they worked, the names of their Agency handlers and others with whom their handlers were associated. All of this information could be used to identify other still living assets or sources, their surviving family members, as well as still living CIA employees. Still living family members of assets could still be receiving compensation from CIA and could be put at risk.

- Tradecraft and Intelligence Methods: Allowing someone to identify the specific tradecraft used by the CIA will allow them to identify the specific Agency personnel who have utilized or are utilizing the tradecraft. For example, the disclosure of specific CIA proprietaries permits the identification of the individuals involved with those proprietaries and those who interacted with them. Disclosure of CIA officers risks the disclosure of the identities of still living individuals, as described above.

- CIA Cover Mechanisms: Disclosure of specific cover mechanisms allows people to zero in on individuals who match the profile of those cover mechanisms. This allows a hostile party to identify likely CIA personnel for surveillance. Cover mechanisms remain viable regardless of the age of the information. Disclosure of specific cover mechanisms risks the disclosure of still living individuals who are under the cover mechanisms, endangering CIA personnel as well as personnel from the actual cover provider. If you identify current CIA employees by disclosure of a cover mechanism, you are likely to identify current living assets and sources who associate with those individuals.

- Intelligence Operations Details: Disclosure of operational details will allow a hostile party to trace back to still living individuals. For example, if you reveal unilateral penetrations of foreign governments, this can reveal identities of still living intelligence assets, as well as their family members who may be endangered by disclosure of their family's link to CIA. If you reveal specific technical operations or signals intelligence collection techniques, you risk revealing the identities of people who helped facilitate, set up, or implement the collection technique. Likewise, the disclosure of the identities of defectors will reveal the specific defector, who may still be living, the identities of any living family members, their Agency handlers, and others with whom their handlers interact. Such outcomes may limit the willingness of other people in those countries to cooperate with CIA, the Intelligence Community or the Department of Defense in the future, out of fear of risk to their own personal safety or that of their family members.

- Foreign Liaison Relationships and Operations: The exposure of previously undisclosed liaison relationships with other countries may put pressure on those countries to disavow cooperation with the United States and to take action against US intelligence personnel currently in those countries in order to disrupt their

activities. Specifically, intelligence services are likely to respond to the disclosure of the information by exposing the identities of officially declared US intelligence personnel and targeting for exposure the identities of undeclared CIA personnel with whom the declared personnel interact. This type of disclosure will reveal not only the US personnel, but any current assets with whom they associate in those countries. Again such disclosures may limit the willingness of foreign liaison partners and other people in those countries to cooperate with CIA, the Intelligence Community or the Department of Defense in the future, out of fear of risk to their own personal safety or that of their family members.

- CIA Installations: The disclosure of CIA locations increases the risk of widespread surveillance of those locations, thereby allowing the identification of specific individuals who frequent those locations. Such disclosures are likely to result in the identification of current CIA employees or assets associated with those CIA locations. Such disclosures may also cause embarrassment or harmful action in the host countries, by parties who are not in favor of US interests.

- Covert Action: Any covert action requires essential infrastructure in order to be successfully carried out. If you identify a previously undisclosed covert action, you can identify the infrastructure supporting it and, as a result, the people behind it. Such a disclosure risks revealing identities and/or locations of CIA officers or assets associated with a particular covert action campaign. Identification of those individuals, who may still be living, risks the identification of other Agency personnel or assets with whom they interacted. Such disclosures also limited CIA's ability to re-use that method or infrastructure in future covert action or intelligence collection activities, which in turn could put CIA employees, assets and sources at risk of exposure, who need to support those future covert actions.

- Privacy and Personally Identifiable Information: The disclosure of privacy or other personally identifiable information (PII) is likely to reveal the identity of specific individuals, who may still be living. Even if those individuals are deceased, the disclosure of their identities will allow a hostile party to trace back to others with whom the individual interacted – be they employees or assets – who may still be living or have still living family members whose identities may be discovered.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

ARCHIVIST of the UNITED STATES

DAVID S. FERRIERO
t. 202.357.5900
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david.ferriero@nara.gov

26 September 2017

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

FROM: THE ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES

SUBJECT: Continued Postponement of Records in the President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992 (JFK Act)

The purpose of this memorandum is to request continued postponement beyond October 26, 2017, of the social security numbers of living persons that are contained in 211 documents from the records of House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) that were included in the JFK Assassination Records Collection (Collection). Pursuant to section 5(g)(2)(D) of the JFK Act, continued postponement of these social security numbers is necessary because of "an identifiable harm to . . . law enforcement, . . . and the identifiable harm is of such gravity that it outweighs the public interest in disclosure." (A list of the 211 documents, with the associated "record identification form" (RIF) number, is attached.)

The HSCA investigated the assassinations of President Kennedy and Martin Luther King from 1977-79. The JFK Act included in the definition of "Assassination record" any record "related to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, that was created or made available for use by, obtained by, or otherwise came into the possession of" the HSCA. Section 3(2)(E), codified at 44 U.S.C. § 2107 note. Among the HSCA records in the Collection are personnel and payroll records of the HSCA staff, which include their social security numbers (SSN). The Assassination Records Review Board released these records during its tenure (1994-1998), and only withheld the SSNs pursuant to Section 6(3).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES and
RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
700 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20408-0001
www.archives.gov

I believe that release of social security numbers of living persons would cause an identifiable harm to law enforcement by increasing the possibility of identity theft and related crimes, which would necessitate a law enforcement response. Moreover, there is no discernable public interest that would outweigh the grave harm that could result from such disclosure. The General Counsel to the House of Representatives supports our request for continued postponement of these SSNs. I note that earlier this month, the President signed into law the Social Security Number Fraud Prevention Act of 2017, Pub. L. 115-59, which serves to limit the transmission of SSNs by agencies through the mail and requires "the partial redaction of social security account numbers where feasible."

I also recommend that the postponement of each of these records should extend until either the death of the individual, or 75 years from the conclusion of the HSCA investigation (2054), whichever occurs first.

If your staff has questions regarding this request, please contact William J. Bosanko, Chief Operating Officer, at 301-837-3604 or william.bosanko@nara.gov.

Sincerely,

DAVID S. FERRIERO
Archivist of the United States

Enclosure: List of HSCA Documents Containing SSNs

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 13, 2018

The Honorable
David S. Ferriero
Archivist of the United States
National Archives and Records Administration
700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20408

Dear Mr. Ferriero:

In accordance with the President John F. Kenney (JFK) Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992 (the Act), the Department of State requests further postponement of release of specific information contained within particular records that meets the standard for continued postponement under section 5(g)(2)(D) of the Act. The Department seeks further postponement of the release of redacted information due to national security and foreign affairs concerns.

The Department is seeking redactions of Department information equities contained in 31 records. The Department is not seeking the full denial of any records. None of the Department's redactions relate directly to the JFK assassination. The enclosed lists of documents identify the records in which the Department seeks continued postponement of release of redacted information.

The Department is committed to transparency in government and releasing as much information as possible.

Sincerely,

Mary R. Avery
Senior Advisor
Office of Global Information Services
Bureau of Administration

Enclosures:
As stated.

DRAFT

26 March 2018

Memorandum For: The Honorable Donald J. Trump
President of the United States

From: David S. Ferriero
Archivist of the United States

Subject: Recommendation Concerning Certification of Certain Records Related to the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

This memorandum is in response to your memorandum of 26 October 2017, which asked that I provide you with my recommendation regarding proposals by departments and agencies ("agencies") to withhold particular records from public disclosure under section 5(g)(2)(D) of the President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992 (44 U.S.C. 2107 note) (the "JFK Act").

The following agencies provided the enclosed reports to NARA as of 12 March 2018 requesting continued postponement of particular records:

Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)	Tab 1
Department of Defense (DoD)	Tab 2
Department of Justice	
• Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	Tab 3
• Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)	Tab 4
Department of State (State)	Tab 5

In addition, we have enclosed our own request for continued postponement of the Social Security Numbers for living individuals (Tab 6). We have also enclosed a list of 80 Record Identification Form (RIF) numbers that were identified by agencies when the collection was assembled in the 1990s, but for which we have not been able to associate with a specific record, and which we therefore believe require further postponement pending their resolution (Tab 7). Finally, we have enclosed a spreadsheet of all of the items proposed for continued postponement (Tab 8).

My staff reviewed each of the records proposed for further postponement on a page-by-page basis, with the exception of those submitted by the CIA and FBI and those found at Tab 7. For CIA and FBI, the volume and time allotted for review required that we instead conduct a sample. We sampled approximately ten percent of the records from CIA and approximately 25 percent of the records from FBI. In addition to our sampling, we have had extensive discussions with CIA and FBI since 26 October 2017 regarding their review methodology and our assessment of prior reviews. During the course of our review, we identified questions or concerns, and adjustments were made by DoD as well as CIA.

DRAFT

Based on the results of the further review by agencies, an additional 5,821 records are being released in their entirety. 13,922 documents contain specific information that is proposed for further postponement under section 5(g)(2)(D) of the JFK Act. No records remain denied in full (other than the 80 identified in Tab 7 for which we have not been able to associate the RIF number with a specific record) under section 5(g)(2)(d) of the JFK Act. The National Archives is prepared to make available online the records with new releases no later than 26 April 2018.

Based on our extensive experience with the JFK Collection and declassification and release issues in general, our review of submissions from the agencies, and the willingness of the agencies to respond when NARA has identified anomalies, I believe that the enclosed proposals are consistent with the requirements outlined in section 5(g)(2)(D) of the JFK Act. Accordingly, I am able to recommend to you that the information identified by agencies warrants continued postponement, for the time being.

I further recommend that you only certify further postponements through 26 October 2022, contingent upon any further recommendations for postponement being made in writing, on a document-by-document basis, by 26 April 2022 (to allow sufficient time for review by NARA and consideration by the President).

Thank you for your consideration of my recommendations.

cc: General John F. Kelly (Ret.), Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff
Donald F. McGahn II, Assistant to the President and Counsel to the President
LTG H.R. McMaster, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

JFK Record Number	File Number	Document Date	Number of Pages	Originator	
157-10014-10049	07-H-07	03/15/1976	50	SSCIA	
180-10143-10299	29-13-16	00/00/0000	6	HSCA	
111-10001-10090	0	08/14/1972	1	DIA	
111-10001-10092	0	04/04/1972	1	AIR FORCE	
111-10001-10094	0	04/14/1972	1	NAVAL INVESTIGA	
111-10001-10095	0	03/22/1972	1	US ARMY	
111-10001-10096	0	00/00/0000	1	DIA	
111-10001-10097	0	04/04/1972	1	WASH FLD ACTIVI	
111-10001-10098	0	03/23/1972	1	WASH FLD ACTIVI	
111-10001-10100	0	03/23/1972	1	WASH FIELD ACTI	
111-10001-10101	0	03/21/1971	1	DIA	
119-10001-10336	39-141-122	01/21/1964	1	DOS	
119-10001-10337	39-141-122	01/24/1964	2	DOS	
119-10001-10397	39-141-046	10/24/1963	4	FBI	
119-10001-10400	39-141-046	03/20/1963	3	FBI	
119-10001-10402	39-141-046	02/28/1963	3	FBI	
119-10001-10494	39-141-122	05/01/1964	5	FBI	
119-10003-10216	39-141-046	05/18/1967	1	DOS	
124-10179-10231	100-12159-1 THRI	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10179-10240	CR 80-724-13	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10179-10246	CR 66-34-NR	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10179-10252	CR 100-0-13081 T	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10179-10254	CR 80-2-340	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10179-10257	66-1480	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10179-10264	CR 80-1050-136	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10181-10266	62-6887-1 THRU 5	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10181-10312	62-3144-9 THRU 1	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10181-10314	62-3144-15, 16	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10182-10411	62-15065-17 THRI	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10182-10413	62-15065-31 THRI	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10182-10415	62-15065-37B THI	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10183-10062	66-1840-1	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10183-10257	62-3429-1 THRU 7	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10185-10181	66-2280-10 THRU	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10185-10183	66-2280-28, 29	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10185-10185	66-2280-31 THRU	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10185-10187	66-2280-39, 40, 1	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10185-10189	62-15065-1 THRU	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10185-10190	105-5390-1 THRU	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10185-10199	66-1480-1ST NR T	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10185-10201	66-1480-11TH NR	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10185-10211	62-1710-1 THRU 9	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10185-10212	66-1880-1 THRU 1	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10186-10061	66-2204-1 THRU 1	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10186-10063	66-2204-17 THRU	00/00/0000	0		0

124-10186-10065	66-2204-23, 24	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10186-10067	66-2204-27 THRU	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10187-10136	66-4117-1 THRU 4	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10187-10138	66-4117-46 THUR	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10188-10479	62-2567-1A5	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10188-10489	62-2567-10 THRU	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10188-10491	62-2567-15 THRU	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10188-10493	62-2567-25 THRU	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10188-10495	62-2567-33 THRU	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10190-10093	62-2479-1 THRU 1	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10241-10494	175-112-32	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10274-10045	66-2211-1 THRU 1	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10274-10046	62-15091-1 THRU	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10274-10053	66-4118-1 THRU 5	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10274-10054	66-1-1	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10274-10055	62-1717-1 THRU 5	00/00/0000	0		0
124-10274-10131	62-2486-1 THRU 4	00/00/0000	0		0
157-10014-10090	12-H-01	11/12/1975	34	SSCIA	
173-10011-10178		0 00/00/0000	1	FBI	
180-10131-10326	008321	05/11/1978	1	HSCA	
181-10002-10058		0 07/18/1978	1	NARA	
181-10002-10059		0 12/27/1978	1	NARA	
181-10002-10108		0 00/00/0000	4	NARA	
181-10002-10123		0 07/30/1975	9	NARA	
181-10002-10139		0 06/25/1975	2	NARA	
181-10002-10140		0 06/25/1975	2	NARA	
181-10002-10208		0 01/12/1977	8	NARA	
181-10002-10216		0 00/00/0000	15	NARA	
181-10002-10251		0 12/05/1977	2	NARA	
181-10002-10252		0 11/22/1977	1	NARA	
181-10002-10274		0 10/03/1975	1	SSCSGO	
181-10002-10275		0 01/11/1978	2	SSCI	
181-10002-10296		0 05/31/1977	143	WH	
198-10001-10007		0 01/10/1963	1	OFFICE OF THE AD	
198-10001-10012		0 00/00/0000	2	OFFICE OF THE SE	

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CASE CLOSURE	NO ADDRESSEE	
INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS CORRESPONDENCE (AFISI	AIR FORCE EVALUATION BRA	
CHARGE CARD NAVINTCOM FORM 5210-20	NIS	
REQUEST FOR REGISTRATION	ADDRESSEE	
	0 NO ADDRESSEE	
	0 WFASC	
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A-B-C	NO ADDRESSEE	
MEMORANDUM	SAM MOSKOWITZ	
OPERATIONS MEMORANDUM	DOS	
LHM	FBI TAMPA	
LHM	FBI NEW YORK, NY	
LHM	FBI WASHINGTON	
REPORT	FBI NEW YORK	
MEMORANDUM	MITCHELL K. STANLEY	
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0	J. EDGAR HOOVER	
0	PHILLIPS, DAVID ATLEE	
0	VAN TASSEL, DAVID S.	
0	O'NEILL, JAMES E.	
0	NL	
0	BEASLEY, BRENDA	
0	RHOADS, JAMES B.	
0	RHOADS, JAMES B.	
0	NL	
0	JOHNSON LIBRARY	
0	NL	
0	VAN TASSEL, DAVID	
0	MILLER, WILLIAM G.	
0	INOUYE, DANIEL K.	
0	INDERFURTH, RICK	
0	JAMES C. COOK	
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NO ADDRESSEE
1127TH FAGP
WFASC
S & DR
NO ADDRESSEE
FBI ID
FBI NAME CHECK
FBI ID
NO ADDRESSEE
MISS ANNIS
CARACAS

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MR. SMITH

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GABRIELSON, RODGER S.	
TURNER, STANSFIELD	
HOWARD, JOAN	
FOR THE FILE	
SCOWCROFT, LT. GEN. BRENT	
LANSDALE, RICHARD H.	
FOR THE RECORD	
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THE FILE	
THE FILE	
RHOADS, JAMES B.	
RHOADS, JAMES B.	
DODSON, CHRISTINE	
OSA (ATTN: MR. CALIFANO)	
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